The Evening Star

BRING IT TO A VOTE

Republicans Must Not Let the Tariff Bill Die in Committee.

LET THE SENATORS GO ON RECORD

Mr. Teller's Course a Surprise and Inexplicable.

FEELING ON THE LOAN

Republican Senators are being advised not to permit the emergency tariff bill to die in committee, or even to remain there much power. longer. An entirely open policy about the measure will, they are being told, prove to party are in a general way known. Some Senators want the measure to carry more revenue, and other Senators practically dea free coinage rider shall go on the bill. The be made a matter of record is to bring the till to a vote in the open Senate. Nothing, then, will be left to rumor, or conjecture, or mere threat. Every Senator will be obliged to declare himself, and shoulder responsibility for his own actions. The country, it is insisted, wants a vote, and will not content with less.

Mr. Teller's Course a Surprise.

Mr. Teller's course is not only a surprise, but it is inexplicable. Those who differ with him are unable to see what he can hope to gain by it. He is one of the sincerest, as he is one of the ablest friends of silver. It is conceded that he has a right to show to the country that free coinage has a majority vote in the Senate. But that is to be done on the substitute for the bond bill now under discussion. A silver vote comes appropriately on that measure. But why, except for mere purposes of obstruction, force another vote on the same proposition on the emergency tariff bill? Can mere obstruction be made to serve the cause of silver? Mr. Teller, it is pointed out, must treat with his own party on this subject, or fight it. If he is to treat with it, he is moving in an unpromising way; if to fight it, he ought to leave it and deliver his blows from the

No Blunder in Accepting the Committees.

Did the republicans blunder in accepting the committees of the Senate? This question is now frequently heard. The more experienced leaders of the party think not. They have no fear of consequences if only the courage exhibited in the assuming of the initiative is kept up. The country, they assert, cannot be misled about any phase of the matter if every step taken is calculated to bring everybody out into the open. The forty-two republican votes are not sufficient of themselves to pass any measure. and if there are particular measures upon which they cannot be united, let the fact

appear of record. Legislation on republican lines was not guaranteed when the committees were reorganized, but merely the fact proclaimed that as the republicans had a plurality vote they were willing to take the lead under the accepted American construction of party responsibility. Embarrassments may grow out of demonstratted helplessness here and there, but greater ones would have followed an exhibition of a want of courage. Helplessness may be forgiven, but

cowardice never. Will Divide the Loan.

The feeling in certain republican circles about the new loan is that the administration will divide it between the syndicate and the people. It is expected that there will be, even under the existing discouragements, a popular response for thirty millions or more of the bonds. That response, or whatever it may be, can be accepted, and the remainder of the bonds awarded to the syndicate. The suggestion that the syndicate will bid for all or none is not seriously regarded. The syn-dicate is composed of long-headed bankers, who know the value of half a loaf, or two-thirds of a loaf; and, while they are not starving, they are always ready for bread. There will be pretty "big money" in the handling of sixty or seventy millions of the lcan, and they will be far from refusing it. Meanwhile the sentiment calling for a popular loan will have been responded to by the acceptance of the bids of that kind received.

FIVE-MILE WALK UNDERGROUND.

The Lydecker Tunnel Board to Make Another Inspection.

The board of expert engineers considering the subject of the water supply of this city will reassemble here next Monday for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the Lydecker tunnel its entire length of five miles, in order to determine its practicability for use as a conduit of water from the distributing reservoir to the Howard University reservoir.

Capt. Gaillard, the officer in charge of the Washington aqueduct, has removed all the water from the tunnel, and has reported it entirely ready for the official inspection. This information was communicated to the members of the board with the request that they meet at the War Department Monday

morning. The board consists of five members, two civilians and three army officers, each of whom was selected because of his superior engineering ability. The two civilian memhers are hydraulic engineers of the first one connected with the water servof New York and the other with the water supply system of Boston.

ARMING THE MILITIA.

War Department Authorities Interested in Gen. Hawley's Bill.

The authorities of the War Department ere very much interested in the success of the bill introduced by Senator Hawley providing for arming of the national militia with Springfield rifles of 45 caliber, but they believe its scope might be extended with a decided benefit to the citizen soldiery. As it stands, the bill authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish the National Guard of the various states with Springfield rifles of the caliber named in exchange for any other type of rifle now in use. The bill has been referred to the War Department for an

opinion as to its merits. Assistant Secretary Doe, who has given the subject careful consideration, has given the bill a strong indorsement, but has suggested that it would be of even greater benefit to the militia if its provisions were extended so as to authorize the exchange of Law Springfield rifles of 45 caliber for arms of the same make and caliber already in the possession of the militia, but which have eccme worn out and useless as a result of ong continued use. Under the bill as it stands it would have been impossible to ex-change the old Springfield rifles held by the militia for new ones, as the exchange is confined to arms of other make. According to Gen. Doe, a good gun is a desideratum to militiamen, and the government should see that they are all properly equipped in that respect. In view of the main purpose of the bill, it is believed that it will be amended so as to meet the point raised by the mil-

Speedy Assembling of a Powerful Naval Armament.

British Officers to Wear Uniforms The Anti-German Feeling in England.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, January 11.-Great Britain is seriously and steadily preparing for war on a very large scale, at sea and on land, against Germany or against Germany, France and Russia, should they combine against her. Emperor William threw down the gauntlet, it was promptly picked up and energetic steps were immediately taken by the British government to back up this action by a most imposing display of sea

The gravity of the situation may be estimated from the fact that it is asserted the the best policy. The divisions in the that rever before in the history of nations has there been witnessed so powerful a naval armament as will be assembled in these waters shortly ready for attack or clare for no revenue at all by insisting that defense, against Germany or against the combined powers of Europe. The fleet beonly way by which the exact situation can ing made ready for battle will be composed exclusively of the very fastest and newest British warships affeat, and will be ready for sea on Tuesday next, and the entire channel squa Iron, commanded by Rear Ad-miral the Rt. Hon. Lord Walter T. Kerr, with the flagship Majestic, will assemble off Portland on January 17. The flying squad-ron, which isto be ready for sea next Tues-day, also reinforced by six of the latest built torpedo boat destroyers, will assemble for final orders off Spithead on January 16.

In connection with the prevailing war spirit here, it is stated that the queen has expressed the desire that the British army and navy officers, in future, should wear their uniforms only, putting away their civilian clothes for the present, like the officers of the other European powers, who are rarely seen in civilian dress even when on In Great Britain It has been different.

When officers have been off duty, out of cuarters or on leave, they have almost in-variably donned civilian attire, reserving their uniforms for duty, balls or state func-tions. All this, it is said, will now be changed, and the clanking of spurs, clat-tering of sabers and rattle of swords will be heard throughout the land, and in the fashionable thoroughfares of the metropolis there will be bright visions of red, green, black and blue, gold and silver, sparkling steel and glistening accouterments, to the delight of the fair sex and the envy of the swells who are not military or naval offi-cers. All this, of course, will tend to fan the war flame in Britain and heighten the spirit of aggression throughout the em-

It is difficult to give a complete idea of how completely the generally unemotional Britishers are imbued with the war spirit, how at every public assemblage this week there has been some little incident or allusion which has provoked a tumult of en-

For instance, at the Olympic Theater the other night a scene depicted the last stand of Maj. Wilson and his little band of British troopers in Matabeleland in 1894, when, surrounded by about 6,000 natives, they fought for three hours. Wilson, in the midst of a circle of his dead, fired rifles handed to him by a wounded man, and when the last cartridge was fired, taking off their hats, the few survivors sang "God Save the Queen" just as the enemy made the last rush on them and completed the slaughter. In depicting this exciting event, actually part of the history of the Mataengineered by Dr. Jameson, oc-

cur the lines: "Englishmen are not wont to wait when the lives of their countrymen are in dan-

Hardly was this phrase uttered when there was a cry from Henry Pettit, the dramatist, who was among the audience of: "Three cheers for Dr. Jim." There was an instant's pause and then,

with a roar, the packed audience rose in every part of the house and burst out into frenzied cheering, which lasted for several minutes, and then all present sang

'God Save the Queen." The feeling against Emperor William personally si most bitter, and questions in regard to his name remaining on the army and navy list are to be asked in parlia-

Regarding the statement, subsequently denied by the colonel of the regiment, that the officers of the Royal Dragoons, in gar-rison at Dublin, of which corps Emperor William is honorary colonel, had burned his majesty in effigy, it appears that what really occurred was as follows: In the mess room hung a big photograph of the em-peror in the uniform of the Royal Dragoons. This photograph, after dinner, was cers and thrown into the fire. It is said that the German ambassador has taken the matter up.

MRS. VANDERBILT MARRIED.

Mayor Strong Performs the Ceremony Making Her Mrs. Belmont.

NEW YORK, January 11.-An evening paper says: Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, was married to Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont by Mayor Strong this morning.

The ceremony was performed at No. 24 East 72d street, the residence of the bride. . The ceremony was performed at 10 o'clock, and only Miss Smith, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, and a very few personal friends were

Almost immediately after the couple had been wedded they left the house, and, it is understood, started for Marble house, at

March 5 last Mrs. Vanderbilt secured a divorce from her husband. The decree was granted on the statutory grounds. It gave Mrs. Vanderbilt the custody of her three children, Consuelo, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Harry Sterling Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Harry Sterling Vanderbilt. derbilt's defense was a mere formality By the terms of the divorce Mrs. Vander-bilt received an income of at least \$200,000 a year, besides the custody of her children. When Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt was mar-ried to the Duke of Marlborough her father

gave her away at the altar. The duke and duchess passed their honeymoon at Mr. Vanderbilt's place at Islip, L. I. Oliver Belmont, who, like his bride, has been through the divorce court, is as well known as any man in society. He owns a place at Newport, called "Belcourt," one of the finest places of the kind in America. It

was built after designs by the late Architect Mr. Belmont entertains lavishly. He gave a bachelor ball at Belcourt last summer which was a fitting setting for such a scene Mr. Belmont is a fine whip. Last October he made a coaching tour with Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Miss

Consuelo Vanderbilt, and the Duke of Marl-

TEACHERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

A Large Annual Meeting, With Election of Officers. The annual meeting of the Teachers' Aid and Annuity Association was held this morning at the Franklin school building, and upward of two hundred of the teachers of the public school were in attendance. The most important business of the meeting was the election of officers. and the following were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: President, Mr. N. P. Gage the ensuing year: President, Mr. N. P. Gage; first vice president, Mrs. C. B. Smith; second vice president, Miss I. M. Daly; recording secretary, Miss F. L. Hendley; financial secretary, Mr. John Thomas Freeman; treasurer, Mr. A. T. Stuart; directors, Miss Annie Beers, third division; Mr. Isaac Fairbrother, fourth division; Mr. B. F. Janney, fifth division; Miss S. A. Langley, sixth division, and Miss M. Grace Ravenburg, at large.

Important Cabinet Meeting in London.

LOOKING TO FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Trying to Reach a Settlement With Venezuela.

ADVICES FROM TRANSVAAL

LONDON, January 11.-All the ministers were present at the cabinet meeting today, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who had returned from Osborne, where he was received by the queen, was enthusiastically greeted with cries of "Bravo, Chamberlain," from the crowds awaiting developmerts in Downing street.

The cabinet meeting lasted three hours. The colonial office says it is not true that the situation in the Transvaal is more strained than it was.

The first naval reserve men have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service.

The second naval reserve, which is composed of men belonging to the mercantile marine, have been notified that the services of some of them will shortly be required. The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says that it learns that as a result of Emperor William's action toward Great Britain in the matter of the Transvaal the Marquis of Salisbury will announce at the cabinet meeting today a rapproche-ment between Great Britain and France

The Westminster Gazette adds that the cabinet will also be informed of an effort, which it is hoped may yet be crowned with success, to end the Venezuelan dispute by an agreement with Venezuela direct.
Continuing, the Westminster Gazette

says:
"This is complicated by internal revolutionary difficulties, but is being steadily prosecuted. If direct diplomatic relations could be re-established there would be a good prespect of an agreement through the good offices of an American state, not he United States."

A semi-official note will be published to-day stating that the British government has decided to submit to parliament full in-formation in regard to Armenia, the Trans-vaal and Venezuela. Consequently the United States Venezuelan commissi shortly have access to all the material points of the British case.

Transvaal Crisis Not Over. dispatch from Johannesburg, Trans-

vaal, received today, but dated yesterday, says that the crisis in the Transvaal is not over. President Kruger and Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, have failed to agree upon a settlement of the matters in dispute.

It is understood that the president inan indemnity for Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal.

If these reports are true the gravity of the situation has increased, and the reason for the assembling of Great Britain's fleet may be found in the strained relations between the president of the Transvaal and the governor of Cape Colony. There are also signs that the Grange

Free State and the Transvaal government will make common cause against Great Britain should there be further trouble and the report of a secret understanding between Germany and the Transvaal continues underied in official circles.

The frequently repeated assertion that

the British government had purchased Delagoa bay from Portugal, thus cutting off any possibility of the Boers obtaining a seaport, is still unconfirmed and uncon

Details of Jameson's Raid.

A special dispatch from Cape Town, published today, says that many details of Dr. Jameson's raid have been brought there by Capt. Thatcher, who fought against the Boers with Jameson's freebooters and then escaped, disguised as a reporter.

The captain says that when Dr. Jameson tried to get round the Boer position, his men were dropping off their horses from exhaustion and hunger. The raiders also suffered terribly from lack of water, and the Maxim rapid-fire guns became over-heated and jammed. The flag of truce hoisted by the freebooters was made from a portion of the shirt of one of the wounder men, and was waved above their heads from the barrel of a rifle without Jameson's consent. The latter cried like a child when the raiders surrendered, and the men loudly ed the Rand Uitlanders for failing to A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from

send them the promised assistance. Cape Town, published this afternoon, says that President Kruger has extended the time for the disarmament of the Uitlanders at Johannesburg until 6 o'clock tonight, as or ly three out of forty Maxim guns have been given up. Eloff, President Kruger's been given up. Eloff, President Kruger's eldest grandson, it is added, nearly caused a riot at Johannesburg. He rode into the town at the head of a small body of burghand fired blank cartridges right left. The authorities promptly stopped his display, and sent him back to Krugersdorp. The Transvaal government, later, published an announcement saying it regretted

Eloff's escapade. Jameson Deposed.

CAPE TOWN, Africa, January 11.-A proclamation issued by Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, removes Dr. Jameson from the position of administrator of Mashonaland. He is replaced by Mr. F. J. Newton, secretary of the British colony of Bechuanaland.

Delegates from the Orange Free State have been sent to the Transvaal to confer with the government of the republic as to the steps to be taken in the event of the Orange Free State being asked to assist the Transvaal.

It has been reported to the government at Picemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, that documents have been dis ed showing that a widespread plot existed against the Transvaal. Governor Robinson, however, is absolved from all knowledge of the matter.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, Jancary 10.—President Kruger has issued another proclamation to the Rand people asking them to behave in the future in such a way as to admit of the introduction of

To Be Tried for Treason.

JOHANNESBURG, January 9.-A feeling of great uneasiress, accompanied by depression, prevails here. It is understood that the Uitlanders' reform committee is to be tried for high treason before the high court of Pretoria. Several members of the committee have fled, and one of them was allowed to depart after depositing a surety for his appearance when called upon. The amount deposited was \$100,000. The government is greatly incensed at the tardy and incomplete surrender by the Uitlanders of their arms, which it is believed are being concealed. Only about 2,000 rifles have been given up, whereas 26,000 are said to have been issued.

Back Down for England. Senor Jose Andrade, the Venezuelan min-

ister to the United States, was shown the cablegram to the effect that Great Britain, according to the Westminster Gazette, was about to renew the effort to re-establish

LONDON'S WAR SPIRIT A WAY OUT SOUGHT direct diplomatic relations with Venezuela, the overtures to be made through the good offices of an American state not the United

The minister seemed much pleased at the news contained in the disputches, but called attention to the fact that this was merely a renewal of the policy pursued by Great Britain toward Venezuela since the beginning of the boundary dispute.

In diplomatic circles here the impression obtains that the news contained in the dis-

patches coming at this time indicated a backdown in Great Britain's attitude toward the South American republic. Chile was regarded as the country through which Great Britain was most likely to make any new representations to Venezuela of the character indicated in the dispatches, as its relations with that country are cor-dial, but at the Chilean legation it was said that nothing was known on the subject.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

Appeals From the Police Court. Mr. Baker of New Hampshire has intro duced a bill in the House providing for ap-peals from Police Court decisions. To Administer Oaths.

Senator McMillan has received from Con missiorer Ross a draft of a bill authoriz ing the attorney for the District of Colum-tia and his assistant to administer oaths and affirmations. To License Itinerant Musicians.

Commissioner Ross has forwarded to Senator McMillan, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia in the Senate, a draft of a bill imposing a license tax of \$12 annually upon itinerant musiclans in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. Mr. Ross requests that this bill be introduced in the Senate, which will probably be done Monday.

Against the New Telephone. Senator McMillan, chairman of the com-

mittee on the District of Columbia, received a communication from Commissione Ross today, in which the latter states tha the District Commissioners recommend adverse action upon Senate bill 481, to permit the Standard Telephone Company of Washington an 1 Baltimore city to operate a telephone plant in the District of Columbia.

District Appropriations.

The District Commissioners today wen efore the District subcommittee of the House appropriation committee to explain the features of the District appropriation

Watch Boxes in the Capitol Grounds. The members of the police force of the Capitol are anxious to have watch boxes ccated through the grounds they are required to patrol at night. It is urged that hardship is inflicted upon the policemen by requiring them to remain exposed to the inclemency of the weather in standing watch outdoors all night.

Postmaster's Salary.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill in the House fixing the salary of the postmaster of this city at \$6,000

Columbia R. R. Extension. Mr. Coffin of Maryland has introduced a

bill in the House authorizing the Columbia Railway Company to extend its line and tracks, and to construct a single or double track railway operated by an electric overhead trolley system, or such other mechanisists upon the annulling of the convention of 1884, and that Amatongaland, lately cal power as the Commissioners of the Disadded to the territory of the colony of trict of Columbia may approve, but not by Natal, be arrexed to the Boer republic as steam, through and along the following streets, road, and highways in the District of Columbia: Beginning at the present terminus of the railroad at the intersection thence along the Bladensburg road to the line or boundary of the District of Colum bia; and also beginning at the present ter minus of the road, and thence along the Bennings road on and over the bridge crossing the Eastern branch to the juncion of said road with the Anacostia road thence north along the Anacostia road to lumbia, and from the intersection of the Bennings road with the Anacostia road, along Bennings road to the intersection of

the road with Central avenue. Sunday in the District. The following bill has been itnroduced in the Senate by Senator McMillan, chair-

man of the District committee, at the re quest of the national bureau of reforms, of which Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts is superintendent. He secured the introduction of a similar bill in the House in 1888, which, in substance, has been renewed in each Congress since by Congressman Morse. The House bill is now before the House committee, and will be referred by its chairman, Mr. Bab cock, to a subcommittee, of which Mr. Well-ington is chairman. It will be remembered that a union meeting of the churches of Washington recently authorized a committee, to consist of Judge Bradley and six others appointed by him, to secure the passothers appointed by him, to secure the pass-age of such a law. The text of the Morse-

McMillan bill is as follows: "A bill to protect the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, as a day of rest and worship in the District of Columbia. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House o Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the first day of the week, known as the Lord's day, set apart by general consent in accordance with divine appointment as a day of rest and worship, it shall be unlawful to perform any labor, except works of neces-sity and mercy and work by those who resity and mercy and work by those who re-ligiously observe Saturday, if performed in such a way as not to involve or disturb others; also to open places of business or traffic, except in the case of drug stores for the dispensing of medicines; also to make contracts or transact other commercial business; also to engage in noisy amusements or amusements for gain, or entertain-ments for which admittance fees are charged; also to perform any court service, except in connection with arrests of criminals and service of process to prevent

fraud. "Sec. 2. That the penalty for violating any provision of this act shall be a fine of not less than ten dollars for the first offense; for second or subsequent offenses, a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, and one year's forfeiture of license, if

any is held by the offender or his employer. "Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect upon its passage. Another bill, introduced by request of the rational bureau of reforms, is the Broderick bill, raising the age of consent in the District of Columbia from sixteen to eighteen, and extending the law to the territories, is now before the judiciary commit

which Congressman Henderson is chairman. To Validate Deeds.

A bill to validate deeds in the District of Columbia has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Gorman, providing that all acknowledgments of deeds heretofore made by any married woman and recorded for land in the District of Columbia be validated and the record thereof made evidence whether or not it shall appear that any such acknowledgment was made privily and apart from the husband.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of The Star and also any failure on the part of the carrier to ring the door tell.

A proper service can only be maintained through the courtesy of subscribers in reporting shortcomings.

BENEFIT AND DAMAGE

Jury's Award in Denison and Leighton's Subdivision.

A CAREFUL AND PAINSTAKING REPORT

Gross Indemnity of \$253,473, With \$126,736 Benefits.

THE NET RESULT

The jury of seven appraisers in case 419, Denison and Leighton's subdivision of Mt. Pleasant, the first of the forty-seven subdivisions embraced within section 1 of the approved plan of street extension heard, submitted their findings to Judge Cox in the District Court this morning. Judge Cox directed the report to be filed, and, after swearing the jury in case 443, University Park subdivision, adjourned the further consideration of the report until Monday morning, in order to allow counsel for the land owners time in which to examine the findings of the jury. The jury thereupon adjourned until Wednesday next, when they will take up case 453, Ingleside subdivision. In that case they expect to report their

findings the latter part of next week. The report of the jury was made by Fore man Louis D. Wine, who explained to the court that they had done the very best they could, and, if any mistakes had been made by them, they would be found to be errors of the head, and not of the heart. Judge Cox remarked that the jury had, no doubt, well performed a most difficult and trying duty, and were entitled to the thanks of the court.

The total amount awarded by the jury as compensation to landowners for land taken is \$190,167.26. Compensation for buildings taken, \$55,750. Damages to land resulting from the abandonment of streets \$7,555.29. Total amount of whole award, \$253,472.55. Amount of special and general benefits assessed against all land in the subdivision, \$126,736.27, being 50 per cent of the total amount awarded.

Text of the Report. The report in full is as follows:

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ing sums:

Parcel 44, \$2,939.02; E. 47, \$1,312.48; 48, \$1,741.18; 49, \$1,800.96; 51, \$3,414.81; 52, \$2,327.91; N. 53, \$3,946.28; S. 148, \$991.08; 149, \$732.17; 150, \$770.22; 151, \$810.16; 152, \$1,077.76; 54, \$2,040.85; 122, \$295.81; 55, \$2,143.28; 56, \$132.05; 58, \$2.92; 59, \$132.59; 69, \$321.09; 61, \$1,012.90; 62, \$1,362.37; 68, \$932.08; 69, \$2,377.40; 70, \$1,392.75; 71, \$1,783.97; 118, \$2,365.29; 119, \$1,418.74; 120, \$1,700.47; 121, \$345.22; 122, \$103.01; 123. \$1,700.47; 121, \$345.22; 122, \$103.01; 123, \$1,264.49; 124, \$303.68; 125, \$367.70; 126, \$024.17; 113, \$52.32; 114, \$756.22; N. 115, \$708.14; S. 115, \$928.16; N. 116, \$1,512.40; S. 116, \$1,197.73; 125, \$1,772.38, 126, \$1,850.33; 129, \$501.01; 130, \$500.06; 131, 720.82; 101, \$4,950.01; 102, \$196.02; 103, \$873.75; 104, \$1,496.07; 105, \$2,033.43; 106, \$2,488.17; 107, \$1,496.07; 105, \$2,033.43; 106, \$2,488.17; 107, \$2,314.04; 110, \$2,674.84; 138, \$981.89; 139, \$070.39; 140, \$802.56; 141, \$1,071.88; 82, \$106.84; 83, \$320.94; 89, \$2,798.60; 90, 739.43; 72, \$4,939.02; 73, \$1,689.28; 74, \$1,266.96; 75, \$1,266.96; 76, \$1,126.18; 77, \$1,041.72; 78, \$985.08; 79, \$61.86; 80, \$192.80; 51, \$1,322.95; 84, \$1,108.50; 85, \$1,558; 86, \$1,752.75; 87, \$1,947.50; 88, \$6,662.13; 91, \$2,008.63; 95, \$1,208.02; 96, \$1,409.17; 97, \$1,811.46; 98, \$1,811.46; 90, \$2,012.61; 100, \$2,413.40; 108, \$1,912.60; 109, \$1,448.38; 127, \$567.93; 128. \$1,912.60; 109, \$1,448.38; 127, \$567.93; 128, \$579.05; 129, \$671.33; 130, \$734.72; 135, \$452.58;

136, \$829.73; 137, \$840.62. The appraisement of damages to parcels injured by the abandonment of streets or parts of streets as public highways is as follows: West part lot 47 and north 10 feet lots 148 to 152, inclusive, 15th street, \$3,144.69; lot 50, 15th street, \$3,201.75; south part lot 53, 15th street, \$608.85; lot 72, 16th

Compensation for Buildings.

Compensation was allowed for buildings to be destroyed as follows: Parcel 123. \$4,000; parcel 127, \$100; parcel 58, \$3,200; parcel 65, \$7,000; parcel 121, \$12,750; parcel 122, \$6,800; parcel 123, \$200; parcel 112, \$5,100; parcel 102, \$10,400; parcel 104, \$4,500. Compensation for damages to land not taken was as follows: Parcel north 116, \$300; parcel 105, \$1,400.

NEW YORK, January 11.-Gen. Francis Channing Barlow, the former attorney general of this state, died at his home in this city today, in his sixty-first year. His death was attributed to the effects of grip contracted a year ago.

Gen. Francis C. Barlow Dead.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION IT WILL BE AFFIRMED

First Full Meeting Held Today at the State Department.

Secretary Olney Meets and Spends Some Time With the Commis-

sion-Choosing a Secretary.

The Venezuelan boundary commission held a meeting in the diplomatic room of the State Department today. All the members were present, including Prof. A. D. White, who arrived here last evening from Ithaca, N. Y. He was the first member to put in an appearance and he took occasion to pay his respects to Secretary Olney. While they were chatting Messrs. Brewer,

Alvey, Condert and Gilman arrived and

without losing any time in empty formali-

ties, the commissioners repaired to the

diplomatic chamber and entered at once on the consideration of the important business with which they are charged. The session began promptly at 10:30 o'clock and lasted continuously without a break until 3 o'clock. Inasmuch as Mr. Blandford, private secretary to Secretary Olney, is constantly engaged with his regular official duties, it became necessary to select some one else temporarily to dis-charge the duties of secretary of the commission. Mr. Frederick Haig, private secretary to Mr. Justice Brewer, who is an

expert stemographer, acted in that capacity at today's meeting.

The principal business of today's session related to the selection of a permanent secretary and his assistants, including translators, etc. It developed that there was a conflict of cpinion as to the best man for the office of secretary, and most of the session was consumed in the consideration of that matter. The filling of this office was regarded as one of the first duties of the commission, inasmuca as upon the secretary will devolve much of the work of organizing the working force of the com-

was the original intention to have held a morning and an afternoon session, but this plan was abandoned in favor of a continuous session. About 1:30 o'clock Secretary Olney was irvited into the room and spent nearly half an hour with the Commissioners.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

Subcommittee to Consider It All Favorably Disposed.

Senator McMillan, chairman of the cor ittee on the District of Columbia, today a subcommittee to make a res bill introduced in the Senate 30 "To establish and provide intenance of a free public library room in the District of Columsubcommittee consists of Mr. chairman; Messrs. Hansbrough

Hansbrough and Wetmore are f the Senate committee on the the experience of both is such e them thoroughly alive to the of every great city for a library. lan is on record as being carnest-r of providing a free public li-the District of Columbia, the bill ving been his own measure, and erein proposed was in conformsystem adopted at his home in ch., for the maintenance of a lipending bill is to a great exto the measure he introduced. rder to meet the special require-he District. All the members of multtee are believed to be in fabill and a favorable report on it i at an early day, when it will ed by the full committee on the Coiumbla.

PPED UNTIL SPRING.

ther Prevents Conduit Buildh Street Cars to Be Heated. nued cold weather has caused a of the work upon the new elecwhich is being placed upon the ch of the Metropelitan Railread and it will not be taken up again g. It was found that the conof the conduit, which is comely of cement, would not set if the temperature was down would crumble and break; ly it was deemed best to work altogether. It was exen the conduit was commenced w system would be in place and n from 15th street northeast to northwest before Christmas, and cement was made by the comsing much tratification among s of the road residing east of 9th especially those living on Capttol Hill. Their disappointment is natuly keen, but the delay was unavoidable. In a few days all the trailers on the 9th as the Chevy Chase electric cars of the Capital Traction Company have been for some time. The material necessary for adding this comfort to the cars is already power house and is being placed in the various cars as rapidly as possible

Maj. L. L. Blake, who has been seriously ill with an attack of his old enemy, the gout, and whose condition caused much alarm among his legion of friends, is reported to be rapidly improving. Mr. Samuel Cross has almost entirely recovered from the injuries he recently received by the overturning of his carriage.

and his bride are at the Raleigh on their wedding journey. J. M. Johnston, the prominent New York lawyer, is at the Raleigh. A. A. Lesueur, the secretary of state, and J. M. Seibert, the auditor of the state of Missouri, are at the Raleigh.

M. M. Stephens, mayor of East St. Louis,

Wm. E. Griffith, the well-known banker and politician of Cumberland, Md., is at the Ebbitt. Ex-Gov. Crawford of Kansas is at the Ebbitt. P. L. Williams, the well-known attorney of Salt Lake City, is at the Ebbitt. There are two young ladies with him, both of whom are named Kate Williams, but who are in nowise related. One is his daughter and the other her most intimate friend.

Mrs. Wm. R. Eliss of New York and Mrs.

Waldo Richards of Boston, intimate friends of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, are at the Ebbitt. Brewster Cameron, who was one of the most-talked-about men in the country during his connection with the Departr Justice several years ago, is at the Riggs

House from his present home at Aransas Pass, Tex.
Dr. Justin, the inventor of the destructive shell that bears his name, is at the Riggs House from Syracuse, N. Y. A test of his projectiles is being made at Indian

E. Ellery Anderson of New York is at the Arlington Wheeler H. Peckham, a brother of the newly created Supreme Court justice, and who would have been on the bench himself but for Senator Hill's opposition, is at the Arlington.

John A. Mason of New York is at the

Arlington as the avant courier of the cohorts which are to come next week and endeavor to prevail upon the national democratic committee to send the national convention to Gotham. Lieut. William Weigel, eleventh infantry, is in the city on leave of absence. Lieut. C. N. Whistler, fifth artillery, is in the city on official business.

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Senate Foreign Committee Declares Support of Monroe Doctrine.

SYMPATHY MANIFEST FOR CUBA

Action to Be Taken to Protect

IMPORTANT MEETING TODAY

The Senate committee on foreign relations was in session for two hours today discussing the Cuban, Armenian and Venezuelan questions, with incidental reference to the Monroe doctrine. There was a full attendance of members, and the discussion took a wide range on all the subjects under consideration. There was no final committee action on any of the bills or joint resolutions bearing upon any of the subjects in hand, but all were referred to subcommittees for special investigation and report at a future meeting. During the meeting the committee was supplied with copies of the Associated Press dispatcher bearing upon Great Britain's movements in Venezuela and elsewhere. They were read with much interest, and commented upon at some length, especially in view of the fact that they throw new light upon questions which were then under discussion. The con.mittee adjourned at 1 o'clock to meet subject to the call of the chairman.

Monroe Doctrine Stands.

The committee took action on but one of the subjects before it. It decided on a positive affirmation of the Monroe doctrine by Congress. A subcommittee was appointed to draft a resolution declaring the sense of Congress on this question.

The discussion on this point was conducted upon the basis of Senator Lodge's resolution, which seemed to meet the approval of a majority of the members.

Senator Turple took exception to some of the phraseology of the resolution, but there is little question that the measure when reported will adhere closely to the lines of the Lodge resolution. The subcommittee is expected to report to the next meeting of the full committee, or it is possible that the committee may be polled without a formal meeting.

meeting. The committee was almost unanimous The committee was almost unanimous in advocacy of the declaration on the Monroe doctrine. Senator Gray is understood to have taken a position adverse to such a declaration. The opinions advanced were almost all to the effect that the Venezuelan affair had served to emphasize the wisdom of this doctrine, and to show that the time was ripe for an official declaration of it by

the law-making power of the land. England's Possible Indirection. The Associated Press dispatch indicating England's purpose of dealing independently with Venezuela was commented upon, especially in this connection and s Senators expressed the apprehension that the report might be only too well founded. Comment was made upon the portion of the President's message, leaving the door open, as they expressed it, for this line of attack on England's part, but it appeared to be the sense of the committee that if England should succeed in patching up the matter with this South American republic that vices metals are should not be allowed to stand circumstance should not be allowed to stand

in the way of a general declaration, which would at least serve in future emergencies. Friendliness to Cuba. Senators Sherman, Lodge and Morgan were appointed to consider the Cuban

question, and the discussion in the committee indicated that whatever may be done will be on the lines of the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents. It was apparent that a very friendly feeling toward the insurgents pervaded the committee, but the inclination appeared to be against immediate action. The opinion was expressed by the most pronounced friends of the rebels that too precipitate action might do them more

harm than good. There are also many other circumstances to be taken into consideration, and the question presents so many phases that considerable time will be necessary for the proper investigation of the question. No immediate report is, therefore, expected upon this matter. Armenia Considered. The Armenian question was taken up and also referred to a subcommittee. The opin-

ion was general that the administration

should be supported in any effort it might

make looking to the protection of Amer-

ican subjects in Turkish territory, and

that the United States should make its influence felt in that quarter. How best to proceed to do this is the problem which confronts the committee, and it is to this phase of the matter that the su is expected to give its special attention.

Cuba in the House. Assurances have been given by the House committee on foreign affairs to those members who are particularly interested in the movement to secure recognition for the Cuban revolutionists that that question will be thoroughly and carefully investigated, and that a report will be made upon it to the House at the earliest day con-

sistent with such an investigation. A subcommittee of the foreign affairs committee has been designated by Chairman Hitt to take jurisdiction of the Cuban matter, with these members, Adams, Pennsylvania, chairman; Draper, Massachusetts; Hitt, Illinois. Some impatience has been voiced in the House because a resolution to recognize the revolution has not been and patriotic and sentimental reasons have been urged in support of this feeling. The friends of "Cuba Free" feel certain that there is a great majority in Congress on their side, and that whenever a resolution may be brought up it can be passed with an enthusiastic demonstration which would materially encourage the struggling revo-

lutionists. The foreign affairs committee recognizes fully the existence of this sentiment, but the subcommittee does not feel justified in acting without the usual deliberation, nor is it at all certain that they will deem it expedient for this government to recognize

Cuba at once.

The House has passed a resolution calling upon the State Department for all the information it has on the subject, and the Secretary of State has informed Chairman Hitt that the evidence will be given him as soon as possible. Recently President Palma of the Cuban junta left a great mass of documents with the Secretary of State, and beside these there are on file in the department much correspondence with Spain incidental to the present upris-ing. Clerks are compiling these papers into form for the use of the House, and it would be, in the opinion of the members of the subcommittee, to step outside of the regular order of procedure to recommend any sort of action to the House until these

papers have been considered.

If in the meantime the insurgents manage to capture Havana their victory would be such unmistakable evidence of the status of the revolution that the commit-tee would not hesitate to ask the House to recognize the state of belligerency with-Capt. Henry Glass of the Texas is in the out delay. Members of the subcom do not hesitate to say this.

Americans in Armenia.